City of Seattle - Volume 3: Stormwater Flow Control and Water Quality Treatment Technical Requirements Manual

Directors' Rule 2009-005 (SPU), 17-2009 (DPD)

Technical Information Report (TIR) Worksheet

SDOT Street Improvement Permitting (SIP) Project #_____

PART 1: PROJECT OWNER AND ENGINEER

Project Owner _____

Project Engineer: _____

Engineering Firm: _____

Phone:

PART 2: PROJECT LOCATION

Project Address: _____

Other Related Permit Numbers _____

Approximate dollar cost to comply with GSI:

PART 3: TYPE OF PROJECT

Single Family Residential – NOT APPLICABLE
Use Standard Drainage Standard Plan, not this form

☐ **Trail or Sidewalk** - (All projects that exclusively involve constructing new or replacement trial or sidewalk, including associated planting strip, curb, or gutter, where performance thresholds for Roadway Projects are not exceeded.)

☐ **Roadway** - (Any project that includes the construction of new or replaced roadway surface.)

Complete separate TIRs for each portion of the project. Refer to DPD submittal requirements for Parcel Based projects.
Use this form for Roadway or Trail or Sidewalk projects.

PART 4: AREA SUMMARY

Area Cleared or Disturbed _____

(includes "laydown, staging areas etc.)

Total New plus Replaced Impervious Surface[1]: _____

Total New and/ or Replaced Pollution Generating Impervious Surface: _____

Total Protected Area _____

Total Project Area

PART 5: ENVIRONMENTALLY CRITICAL AREAS – (ON SITE AND ADJACENT)

☐ Steep Slope ☐ Potential Slide ☐ Riparian Corridor ☐ Wetland ☐ Liquefaction

☐ Landfill ☐ Known Landslide ☐ Wildlife ☐ Peat/Groundwater Management ☐ Flood Prone

PART 6: DRAINAGE BASIN

☐ Listed Creek Basin: Blue Ridge Creek, Broadview Creek, Discovery Park Creek, Durham Creek, Frink Creek, Golden Gardens Creek, Kiwanis Ravine/Wolfe Creek, Licton Springs Creek, Madrona Park Creek, Mee-Kwa-Mooks Creek, Mount Baker Park Creek, Puget Creek, Riverview Creek, Schmitz Creek, Taylor Creek, or Washington Park Creek

☐ Non- Listed Creek Basin

☐ Designated Receiving Water: Duwamish River, Puget Sound, Lake Washington, Lake Union, Elliott Bay, Portage Bay, Union Bay, the Lake Washington Ship Canal

☐ Combined Sewer Service Area

PART 7: PROJECT POINT OF DISCHARGE

☐ Directly to Designated Receiving Waters

☐ Public Storm Drain

☐ Public Storm Drain

☐ Public Combined Sewer

☐ On-Site only (complete infiltration)

PART 8: SOILS

Total Quantity Cut (export): _____ Total Quantity Fill _____

Total Quantity Compost Amended Soil (import): _____

Date of PIT Test: _____ Infiltration Rate (from PIT test): _____ (or assumed default 0.25 inch/hr)

Geotechnical Engineer: _____ Geotechnical Report Completed ☐ Yes ☐ No

Soil Type _____ Slopes: _____

☐ High Groundwater Table (Large project - within 3 feet, Small project – within 1 foot)

☐ Seeps / Springs ☐ Contaminated Soils ☐ Bedrock

PART 9: DESIGN SUMMARY

Flow Control:
☐ Green Stormwater Infrastructure to MEF (all projects)
☐ Peak/Duration – Forested
☐ Peak/Duration – Pasture
☐ Peak – 4% annual probability (25-yr recurrence flow) and 50% annual probability (2-yr recurrence flow)
☐ Wetland

Water Quality:
☐ Basic
☐ Enhanced (all MF, Commercial, and Industrial in creek basins
☐ Oil Control (High-use/AADT)
☐ Phosphorous

Source Control: Describe land use: _____

Describe any structural controls:

Attach Pre-sizing tables and/or Modeling Calculations with SPU HydroStats output data to the end of this document.

For more information and to download SPU HydroStats, visit:
http://www.seattle.gov/dpd/Planning/Stormwater_Grading_and_Drainage_Code_Revisions/RelatedDocuments/default.asp

OR

PART 11 SIGNATURE OF RESPONSIBLE PARTY:

(ONLY APPLICABLE FOR PROJECTS WITH LESS THAN 5,000 SF OF NEW PLUS REPLACED IMPERVIOUS SURFACE[1].)

I, or a civil engineer under my supervision, have visited the site. Actual site conditions as observed were incorporated into this worksheet and attached documents. To the best of my knowledge the information provided here is accurate.

Signed /date: _____

[1] "Impervious Surface" means any surface exposed to rainwater from which most water runs off. Common impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, roof tops, walkways, patios, driveways, formal planters, parking lots or storage areas, concrete or asphalt paving, permeable paving, gravel surfaces subjected to vehicular traffic, compact gravel, packed earthen materials, and oiled macadam or other surfaces which similarly impede the natural infiltration of stormwater.